WASHINGTON, D. C.

***A PRINCE AND STATE AND ADDRESS AS A PRINCE AND ADDRESS A

AGENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1854

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE NATIONAL FRA. The enlargement of our Weekly paper, and he enterprise of the Daily, have subje this year to an increased expenditure over that of last year, of about \$6 000. Now, business men do not like to speak of their private conat so far from being enabled to meet this inoreased expenditure by increased receipts, our receipts this year are much less than they were lest; and, after all the strong promises of our friends, for the first time since weekave owned the Era, the expenses of our establishment will Now, all we have to say is, that, as we have

een making extraordinary exertion and outava to defeat one of the most stupendous agesions ever attempted on the rights of free-, we feel no hesitation in asking those appreciate the value of the Era, to put forth a little extra effort at this time to increase its circulation, and so at least diminish the heavy loss which we have incurred.

BELL SMITH ABROAD.

Our readers will be pleased to learn, by an original letters from "Bell Smith Abr uted to the Era, are to be speedily issued in an elegant volume, by J. C. Derby, publisher, New York. They will be richly illustrated with designs from French artists.
We still hope to be favored with coessional ontributions from her pen.

FILES OF THE ERA FOR SALE.

As we have been printing a large supply o rates, for general circulation, files of the paper from December 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854, a period of four months, containing—
Goodell's Series on the Legal Tenure of

Address of the Independent Democratic Members of Congress on the Nebraska Ques

Speeches of Messrs. Chase, Seward, Sum ner, and Douglas, upon the same question; And our Editorials upon the same question amounting to more than one hundred columns We will supply them at 25 cents a single

file, or at \$1 for five files.

We doubt whether documents of so much lue, so suitable for circulation at this crisis, could be furnished at so low a cost in any oth-

was claimed for Mr. Buchanan, to whose timely and wise interposition this great concession for Great Britain has an almost unconquerable

the subject of Neutral Rights

seizing enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

"It is not Her Mejesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war. found on board enemy's abipe; and Her Mejesty further declares that,

to prevent neutrals from carrying the enemy's will waite the right of seizing enemy's propertraband of war, and does not intend to "claim the confiscation of neutral property," not con-

Practically, this policy, if continued during the war, will exempt us from damage; but, is will be observed that the Government asserts or not, that Government reserves, subject alone

PARTIES AND SLAVERY.

not exist except by positive law. About the same time commenced the agitation against the slave trade, a traffic deemed honorable by Christendom, and carried on not unfrequently by companies instituted by Royal chartera. From that time to this, the subject of Slavery in all its relations, moral, social, social, and political, has been under discussion in and political, has been under discussion in all civil sed countries. The slave trade has come to be denominated piracy; Eegland, France, and Denmark, have abolished Slavery in their colonies; of the original States of this Union, seven have put an end to it within their borlers, either by judicial decision or legislative ganized out of Territory exempted from it by Con-gressional ordinance; an Emancipation Party has been organized in Brazil; and in Cuba, system of measures looking to ultimate aboli-tion has lately been commenced, under author ity of the Home Government. All these important events have been attended with discussions, learned, comprehensive, thorough.
The highest authorities in Law, Government,
Religion, and Philosophy, have been arrayed
against Slavery.
In our own country, the struggle between it

and free principles has been more protracted and fierce than in any other; for here is the seat, at once, of the best organized, most deeply rooted, most extensive, and most powerful sys tem of Slavery, and of the best der essed. For seventy-five years has the struggle been going on, at first to the disadvantage f Slavery. For, no one can doubt that, when the Declaration of Independence was prolaimed, when one State after another of the the Revolution, and aided by the operation of Slavery" into that instrument, and treated time; and when all the slave States, with a single exception, passed acts prohibiting the slave traffic,—the Anti-Slavery sentiment was in the ascendant, and Free Institutions were steadily gaining upon Slave Institutions.

Standard:

A few days ago, an active friend wrote us, from Pennsylvania, that he was so bent on

But, for reasons that we have often explain

me system, then to that of the other, until, at use all proper effort to perfect and strengthen you can leave, being of the least possible aclast, we find them treating and compromising, his own organization. Then, let him and his count to us. We have long looked forward to almost on a footing of equality.

And now, what is the spectacle presented?

Nebraska candidate set up by Whigs or Demanexation of Mexican Territory, our Southern Slavery in actual occupation of more than half or ats, act together as a Party, vote for him in oute to the Pacific, and the useful services of the original area of the Union, and of the such a way as shall show their force, and, our pensioner in Mexico, Santa Anna, we are acquisitions from France and Spain, and claim-ing possession of all the rest of our Territory, disable, but rather strengthen them, for con-This is the policy of the Slave Inte NEW YORK RECORDER.—In our advertising to long the reader will find a prospectus of New York Recorder, the largest Baptist of New York Recorder, the New York Recorder, the New York Recorder, the policy of the Slave Interest,—su-the description of New York Recorder, the measurement of New York Recorder, the measurement of the Meas

newspaper in the world. It is a journal of solvery have been striving for the mastery, we solid merit, with a very able corps of editors and correspondents.

As for expecting either of the two old Parties, under whose policy, Slavery has grown as condant in our Federal Councils, and to a great hundred thousand instead of four hundred extent over Public Sentiment, to become transthousand miles of Slave Territory, and a power formed into a Party of Freedom, and to undo all Slaveholders. One thing is necessary to this con-A premature announcement appeared in some of our papers, to the effect that the British Government had at last abandoned its old doctrine concerning the rights of belligerents of the Moneyed Interests of Slavenoiders. One thing is necessary to this constant of the mischief it has done, it is a miserable delusion; and until Anti-Slavery men rid them-lation of the free States by the Whig and Demo-cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudent of the mischief it has done, it is a miserable delusion; and until Anti-Slavery men rid them-lation of the free States by the Whig and Demo-cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudent in our cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudent in our cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudent in our cratic organizations and until Anti-Slavery men rid them-selves of it, there will be no Element in our cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudence and countered the selves of it, there will be no Element in our cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudence and countered the mischief it has done, it is a miserable delusion of the free States by the Whig and Demo-selves of it, there will be no Element in our cratic organizations, with their miserable, impudence and countered the mischief it has done, it is a miserable delusion of the free States by the Whig and Demo-selves of it, there will be no Element in our cratic organizations.

People to whom more especially have been committed the interests of Free Labor Insticommitted the interests of Free Labor Insti-tutions, who have grown up under their influ-from Providence, Rhode Island, concerning the the rescue of the Federal Government from repugnance to surrendering any claim, the exercise of which may, in some contingency or other, inure to her benefit; and we expressed and growth, have either failed to comprehend the speakers indulged freely in calculations of slave territory, Free Labor instithe opinion that she would simply waive, under existing circumstances, the enforcement of her old claims—an opinion confirmed by subsequent intelligence.

The following is the Concerts Desiration and the pretension, or have proved the opinion that she would simply waive, under existing circumstances, the enforcement of tween them and the pretensions of Slavery, and the necessity of active efforts for its resequent intelligence.

The following is the Concerts Desiration and their extension, or have proved the Union, and were never so loudly applauded as when announcing their rightful sway, the Slave Interest will become subordinate, and an Emancipation Party will gradually be described by the Concerts Desiration and their extension, or have proved the Union, and were never so loudly applauded as when announcing their rightful sway, the sold claims—an opinion confirmed by subsequent intelligence. false to their own convictions?

must bear the blame. When we remember that we have had on our side the public opinion of mankind, the civilization of modern times, the Truth of God, the testimony of our and their Northern auxiliaries. Fathers, the Declaration of Independence, the Principles of the Constitution, superior wealth and numerical force, and always a majority in the National Legislature, it is a damning and consequence leads them astray. They say in the National Legislature, it is a damning and consequence leads them astray. They say disgrace to us, that at this day, the Slave Intesest should be the controlling element in the
Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Federal Government; so controlling as to make an honest avowal of opposition of the Northern Status; that it is the great

a cause of social proscription.

What has sunk the People of this country, identified with the Cause of Free Labor Insti-

ee Institutions, that the world has ever wit, swear by the Legislation of 1850, as the bless-

and Scott!

Independent Democrats themselves scarcely understand the true policy of freemen. See, Old Thirteen, stimulated by the liberal spirit of how they lost themselves in New York, broke other issue than Slavery is presented, and, instead of taking ground upon it, as a Party, the last Congress of the Confederation passed the celebrated Ordinance consecrating the whole of the Territory then belonging to the Union to Freedom; when the framers of the scattered—one man votes one way, another, new Constitution refused to introduce the word another—the result is, one or two thousand is the thing itself as an evil to be tolerated for a Democratic candidate! In Connecticut, for

from Pennsylvania, that he was so bent on defeating the Nebraska movement, that he, for d, the latter began to acquire strength, the his part, should vote for any candidate opposed former to lose something of their expansive to it, who might be set up by any other Party.

Government and the Territories; we form an empire within ourselves; we have no coession an efficient Party of Freedom? Let that friend to secode; if you do not like the association,

SHALL THERE BE A PARTY OF FREEDOM!

self, although an old member of the Democratic solving the Union, if the thing should then be also to their own convictions?

After the discussions of a century, with the Party, and formerly intrusted with a mission dreamed of, will rest upon the slaveholders: After the discussions of a century, with the world's example on their side, with the world's example on their side, with the world's example on their side, with the world's leterature, and Religion, and Law, speaking for Liberty, with all the early precedents in our own history, and the original policy of the whom she remains at peace.

After the discussions of a century, with the world's example on their side, with the world's leterature, and Religion, and Law, speaking for Liberty, with all the early precedents in our own history, and the original policy of the whom she remains at peace.

To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, Her Majesty is model Republic, a Moneyed and Political Powhelligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

After the discussions of a century, with the world's example on their side, with the world's example on the interaction of sentiment. Let any one take the trouble to for the protection and extension of sentiment. Let any one take the trouble to for the protection and extension of sentiment. Let world's example on their side, with the world's abroad from the Federal Government, sympa- but the Federal Government will be in the

ith the continue to misunderstand, the free States. An overweening estimate of their own power and consequence leads them astray. They say that cotton is necessary to the world's comfort, to the world's industry, to the world's comfort, to the world's industry, to the world's commerce; that it gives employment to the capital, the manufactories, and to the shipping of the Northern States; that it is the great staple of their commerce, the chief source of revenue to the Federal Government; that the working classes of England, without it, would not be compelled to venture on Revolution, to each of the Missouri Compromise. be compelled to venture on Revolution, to each the Cause of Free Labor Instibe compelled to venture on Revolution, to each the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise.

Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, against the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise.

Of two hundred and eight men and women of northorn New Hampshire, to the same effect.

of their party. In the Seaste of the United States, White selections, the people of the South, would searchly state and the responsibility for the Company of the States and the States ablieved for responsibility for the People are more desired and political organizations. Politic points in a desired and political organizations. Politic points in a desired and political organizations. They decided the received of the People are more desired that the politic points in a decident politic points in the defining while it is yet uncertain whether the index states are not willing to point in the control of the People are more desired and political organizations. Politic points in the defined points in the control of the People are more desired and political organizations. Politic points in the defined in price of the Technical Control of the People and the politic points in the defined and political organizations. Politic points in the desired points in the politic points in the defined points in the politic point in the desired points in the officers in the proposal time the proposal time the proposal time the proposal of the People and t

the subservience of the needy, unscrupulous adventurer who calls himself the Dietator of Mexico, with a view to the immediate extension of the area of Slavery southwardly, to paving the way for future extension, as it may become expedient, and to connecting slaveholding territory by a National railroad with one of the

most important scaports on the Paoific?

Their policy is plain. They will hold possession of the Federal Government, by playing off factions in the North and West against one another, use the power and the money of the Government for the aggrandizement of Slavery and the expansion of Slave Territory, and thus prepare themselves for absolute sway over the destinies of the Union. Then, should the Public Opinion of the free States be at last so exasperated as to demand Dissolution, the answer would be, "As you please; -we have the Government and the Territories; we form an

tionality." One thing will prevent it-the subversion of these organizations, and the concentration of the political power of the free States

face of the globe? What, but gross indifference, shameful ignorance, or base treachery on
their part?

Political Degradation, or Secession.

Will they avert this dread alternative while
they part?

Will they avert this dread alternative while
they part? We may acquit ourselves of treachery, but of shameful indifference and ignorance we are to Slavery-aggression, cost what it may, and of their rights at the ballot-box, as shall secure to them the control of the Federal Government? Or, will they continue to frister away certain mode of overthrowing the tyranny of their energies in organizations controlled by the Slave Interest, he will detect the growth of the Slave Interest, and forever used as its

THE DIFFERENCE-TWO MILLIONS AND FIF-

and "Nationality," as they call it, which means no more, no less, than absolute subservience to the Slave Interest, and shall control the masses of this country, Slavery will go on, conquering and to conquer. Look at your Democratic prints, as you style them; they affect contempt for "Free Soil!" And Whig papers shrink from having the epithed south would be come by the telegraph and to their party! In the Senate of the United States, Waigs and Democratic, as they are strained and the People of the South, which means no more, no less, than absolute subservience to the Slave Interest, and shall control the name of the Independent Democratic orthogonal the name of the Independent Independen

trust.

How different the state of things in the free

States! As a general rule, Questions of Slavery are thrust out of their polities. In one place, a member is chosen because he will fall the place, a member is chosen because he will fall the place and the slaveholder. Do much that you much that the polities are placed, a member is chosen because he will fall the polities are placed. The polities are placed as the power, and the measure is sustained by their Administration. But, let the Bill pass, and you will see these old parties, and by what are the dulies of '55 and by what means, under what auspices, they are to be performed most efficiently and successfully." ed fruit of Compromise, drivel about finalities, and give us second editions of Generals Pierce and Scott!

Slave Power! Would they coolly attempt to take from the Public Treasury twenty millions of dollars to buy Mexican Territory, and secure very are thrust out of their politics.

How different the state of things in the free state of things in the free state of dollars to buy Mexican Territory, and secure very are thrust out of their politics. vor some railroad scheme of plunder; in an- your Party of Slavery has not done, and undo other, to secure the interest of some steamboat much that it has done.

We would repeal the act of 1801'-2, by which lection of this man; that one will work for the the slave code of Maryland was continued in manufacturer; Rum is prevalent in one case; this District, and pass a law here for the protecthe Maine Law in another; while paramount to every other consideration, is loyalty to the We would repeal that part of the act of 1808, Whig or Democratic Party, the organization of by which regulations were established for the

> of Slavery restriction by Congressional legisla-tion, elects two Senators, on the strength of
>
> We would repeal the act of 1850, and that their devotion to the Democratic Party, with- of 1793, in relation to fugitives from service or sylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, professing to be unfriendly to Slavery, and op-within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal posed to its extension, send Senators to Con- Government. gress, who, on every question involving the inter- In Federal Legislation, touching the subject compatible with the views and interests of their reverse of yours. You, by acts of Congress, ators Chase and Wade have nobly represented | ity so as to exclude Slavery from every foot of their opinions and wishes. And yet, the dominant Party in the Ohio Legislature chooses, as the successor of one of these gentlemen, a man who, so far from being imbued with the preva-lent ideas of his State on the subject of Slave-the distribution of Patronage, we would not ry, concurs in the extreme views of the Slave- for Liberty, as you have done for Slavery; holding Class of the South. And then this by assigning to the consistent friends of Party, styling itself Democratic, tells us that, in electing him, the Question of Slavery was all important committees in both Houses of not taken into consideration!

> usage under the present political organization of the free States. And the result of this usage have excluded Anti-Slavery men, from offices is, the gross misrepresentation of their opinion of trust and influence; and by giving to appliand interests on Questions of Slavery. When- cants for office in elaveholding States, favorably ever a crisis comes, in which a great question | disposed to Emancipation, the preference over s to be decided between Liberty and Slavery, those committed to the support of perpetual you find a large body of Northern Representa- | Slavery, just as you have preferred for office tives and Senators acting with the Ruling Class | in the free States, the opponents, to the friends, of the South, as stubbornly and truculently as of Emancipation. if chosen expressly to take care of its interests.

have a free population of fifteen or sixteen mil- incalculable importance. lions, abounding in enterprise, wealth, resources-characterized by ingenuity, intelligence, energy-distinguished, as compared with the from that corrupt spirit of Compromise and that rest of the country, for Literature, Science, Servility among their politicians which now de-base their politics, and to a fearful extent have leges and Churches,-and yet, whenever any lowered the tone of their religious sentiment. Question arises about Slavery, we see them The Federal Government would no longer be humbly petitioning their agents not to betray an instrument of the Slave Interest, its power the state of the state interests, while the Ruling Class of the South, silent, dignified and stern, knows the fidelity of its agents too well, to trouble itself with apprehensions, or them with petitions. It to the protection and extension of Free Institusends men to Congress to maintain and ex- tions. Political Parties would no longer be ortend its Power; and they do it. The fifteen ganized on the basis of Compromise with Slamillions of People in the Free States send men very, nor would the disguise or renunciation of to Congress—in God's name, for what? Will Anti-Slavery sentiments be necessary, as now, any one tell us? O, to secure grants for rail- to political preferment. Servility in the free any one tell us? O, to secure grants for railroads, appropriations for steam companies,
patronage from the Government, and take
care generally of the interests of "Democraoy" and "Whiggery;" and if all this cannot
oy" and "Whiggery;" and if all this cannot
of the central of the Estaval C represent. Servinty in the irrect ently ground, than not atail."

That is to say—better have the Anti-Slavery
grist ground out at the Whig mill, in the shape
of such products as Clay, Taylor, Fillmore,
we decidedly differ from the be done save by truckling to the President and of the control of the Federal Government, at all-wherein we decidedly differ from the genufications to Slavery, and treachery to the stripped of its political consequence and pat Tribune. Such milling is worse than none. Cause of Freedom, they need not hesitate—the
Party Managers at home or in Washington
will take care of them.

Cause of Freedom, they need not hesitate—the
would cause to be feared at the North and
South, and it would not be long before the citi-

fifteen millions of free People, to accomplish such results! Sending men to Congress to make laws for them, and following this up with protests against their acts! Sending men to Congress to make laws for them, and following this up with protests against their acts! Sending men to Congress to make laws for them, and following this up with an Emancipation Party in the South would be policy of that journal on the question of Slades against those of a small organization, one of the results of breaking down the ascendance oncy of the Slave Power in the Federal Government of the success of fifteen millions of free People, to accomplish have no interest in the support of Slavery,

each being pervaded by subservience to Com-promise and Nationality as defined by the Slave Power. Thus, New Hampshire, after having year after year passed resolves in favor of the policy

We would forbid the seizure and sale of slaves

out the slightest reference to their Principles on the subject of Slavery, and their most signal acts are, speeches and votes against that policy! So, shall be no Slavery or involuntary servitude in the free States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Penn- any Territory of the Union, now existing, or

ests of the Slaveholding Class, no matter how in- of Slavery, our action then would be the exact constituents, vote with the representatives of clearly unconstitutional, have established and this Class. Look at Ohio. It is notorious that supported Slavery within Federal Jurisdiction,

Congress; by securing them the control of the These are mere illustrations of what is the Cabinet and the various Executive Depart-

The results of thus changing the position and What a pitiable spectacle! The Free States policy of the Federal Government would be of

The free States would be absolved of all po litical responsibility for Slavery, and relieved will take care of them.

South, and it would not be long before the citiindulged in vegue generalities about Party and
when the two organizations are arrayed against
some of these care of them.

Parties, it frankly admits all that we have

clusive devotion to base open material interests.

Control devotion for base open material interests, but and displayed upon the second tributary to and dependent upon the material and add displayed to the property of the state property of the State Power in the Foldent Green and stoil ingrenom of the treat application. The time of the state of the state

should attempt an aggressive movement. The timely use of the Ballot would have superseded the necessity of an appeal to the Petition.

Without being petitioned, the Senate of the United States promptly does the will of three hundred thousand Slaveholders and their white dependents; while it is yet uncertain whether

What then? You will all go to sleep, and Whig and Democratic sentinels will ory, all's well. By and by, you will have some more Baltimore Conventions. Whig and Democratic swear by the Legislation of 1850, as the bless of the coverant which now exempts Nectable 1850, and the swear by the Legislation of 1850, as the bless of the proposed of the same of t

Thus always will it be. Each new aggre sion of Slavery will be met by resistance, de termined on the part of the old party out power, debilitated on the part of the old party in power, but if compliance be secured, both will submit, acquiesce, ratify. The Northern Whigs now are fierce against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—but examine their proceedings; they look neither to the past nor to the future, but simply to the present issue.

If the Slave Power be baffled, what then

Not a word as to the ground it has gained, and Freedom lost-not a word as to future aggresnions. The Past is ratified, the Future, unguarded. No attempt to dispossess Slavery of the vantage ground it holds, is dreamed of. Indemnity for the past, security for the future, is not an article in the creed of either Whigs or emocrate, as they call themselves. Unorganized, unsystematic, unintelligent resistance, on single issues, raised by Slavery, is their policy, not adopted, but forced upon them. Our policy. the policy of the Independent Democratic organization, is, deliberate, systematic, thoroughy organized opposition to all usurpations of Slavery, accomplished, in progress, or in conception. Their policy is negative and partial; effective opposition to the Slave Power. Compromise we repudiate and spurn, and within the limits of the Federal Jurisdiction ask no favors from Slavery, and will give it none.

NO CHANGE OF POLICY.

In one of our articles on the organization of the friends of Freedom, we pointed to the re-construction of the Whig Party, now everywhere in progress, and to the danger that political Anti-Slavery men or Independent Dem ocrats, in their seal to baffle the Nebraska conspiracy, might inconsiderately suffer them belves to be absorbed by that organization.

They were right in desiring a united demonstration against that mischief, but this could be accomplished without a sacrifice of their own organization. Co-operation, not "Fusion," was their true policy. This would meet the demands of the present crisis, and secure the immediate good, so important to the interests of Freedom, and at the same time preserve their independence of an organization, which, acting nationally, has always been subservient

acting nationally, has always been subservient to the Slave Interest. And we added:

"Our Free Soil friends must take care lest they find themselves carried as grist to the Whig mill; an operation for which the New York Tribune, with all its real Anti-Slavery spirit and its independence of party, is admirably adapted, the more so because it acts from a kind of constitutional instinct, rather than from cold premeditation."

The Tribune replies:

ply to our views, in which, after having freely ic Party against it ?—the Tribune will always,

surest road to the practical predominance of

/hig principles."

Of course, this is a mere exposition of the philpsophical tastes of the Tribune in the abat No matter what it would have preferred, it Party was not dissolved, is not broken up, but s now in a process of re-organization, on the

We have italicized the noticeable parts of

General Taylor, without a single qualification for the Presidency, except that he had distinguished himself by his bravery and success in a war, held by the Whig party to be unnecossery and wicked, was the Pro didate of that party in 1848, and the Tribune, as anti-slavery and anti-war then as it is now, supported him. He was elected—he died— Millard Fillmore, the Whig Vice President, succeeded, under whose auspices the policy of slavery restriction was waived, the Wilmot Proviso given up, the Fugitive Slave Law passed, and the popular excitement on the subject of Slavery allayed to such an extent. that both Whig and Democratic parties soon after made adhesion to the measures of his Administration a test of party orthodoxy.

The Tribune does not repent of the policy

that secured such results, but "may very

probably" pursue it again. In 1852, the Whig party took up another soldier, whose availability as a candidate was his military renown; and he openly avowed his concurrence in their creed, adopted at Baltimore in which they declared their determi-

reignly, of judicial decorum, of habeas corpus and jury trial, and secured to the Slave Interest a sway over the poblic councils and public mind it never before

The man, boldly and emphatically avowing his devotion to this creed, was supported by the Tribune, which was then just as anti-war and as Anti-Slavery as it is now. It spat upon the platform, and embraced him who stood upon it. It abjured the creed, and advocated him who adopted it. Yes-" we glory," it cries, "in our ardent support of the candidate, in spite of the

platform. So it may be again!" We never had any doubt of this, but many Anti-Slavery men have been deluding themselves with the notion that the Tribune, and the Anti-Slavery Whigs it represents, would hereafter go for independent political Anti-Slavery action. We knew better, because we understood the Principle of the Tribune's policy, and its Prejudices. That Principle is embodied in

this declaration:

"We are prepared hereafter, as heretofore, to do the good that is practicable, rather than attempt the ideal better which is unattainable."

Those Prejudices are revealed in the follow-

they find themselves carried as grist to the Whig mill; an operation for which the New York Tribune, with all its real Anti-Slavery spirit and its independence of party, is admirably adapted, the more so because it acts from a kind of constitutional instinct, rather than from cold premeditation."

The Tribune replies:

"As to 'the Whig mill' of which the Era speaks, we are not aware of any such intent as it implied. Whenever the Anti-Slavery grist can be better ground in the Democratio mill, we would have it carried thither. We object only to the policy of waiting for a new and vastly superior mill to be built, and meantime letting the grain mould and the would-be caters famieh. Better have the grist indifferently ground, than not atall."

That is to say—better have the Anti-Slavery grist ground out at the Whig mill, in the shape of such products as Clay, Taylor, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, and Everett, than not ground at all—wherein we decidedly differ from the ing paragraph:

Party is in favor of Peace, and the Democratic Party, of War; or that the Whig Party is in favor of a Pacific Railroad, and the Democratpredicted as to its future course. The following extract leaves no room for doubt as to the lideas on the whole are preferable to Democratic now as heretofore, to do the good that is pracicable, rather than attempt the ideal better

which is unattainable."

This is the Tribune's philosophy and practice—this is the philosophy and practice of nine-teaths of the adherents of the Whig and Democratic Parties, so called, of the North.

We are wearied, sick at heart, with pointing o their legitimate results, as shown, in the extension of Slave Territory, the nationalization of Slavery, and the supremacy of the Slave Interest, over the non-slaveholding population of the South, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Federal Government, the old Political organizations of the Yorth, and hitherto over the religious mind of

not from prejudice sgainst that journal, but because it is the exponent and guide of the controls the policy of the New York Evening.
Post and Anti Slavery Democrats, and exerts cy, sometimes with the old parties, some

If its policy, if their policy continue to pre-vail, there is no hope for Freedom at the

Ballot-Box. Let Sia exactions, and if, by lation, they can enfor they need give them demnity for the Past, a maxim unknown in Parties in the Free S the Past alone, let the self-or, in the lang "Sufficient unto the as well as the anxie We have discharg rep the subject for men fancy that wordactics of the Slave F Jericho are to fall dos rams' horne, let them 1856, and then sum As to the "personal

NO. 381.

bigotry" alluded to ecessary to say a w sume, attributes to us or any peculiar devoti dially do we hope the Nebraska iniquity in at the ballot-box agai izations, let not Inde consent to co-operation this crisis, where an attained, but let them and independent posit PROGRESS Yesterday, in the Ho amittee on the Pos reported a bill further

led, "An act to redu of postage in the Unite purposes," passed Mar amendatory thereto, r which was read twice. The bill was then re Be it enacted, &c. The commencement of the nather passage of this act. postage now established charged the following r

For every single letter per of any kind in whice asked for or communic marks or sigus, conveye distance between place not exceeding three thou and for any distance exc and for any distance exc miles, ten cents. For a per when conveyed who and to or from a foreign tance not exceeding thr ocean postage shall be fi-distance exceeding three ocean postage shall be however, all cases wher been or shall be adjuster postal treaty or convent or hereafter to be made; ter there shall be cha-above specified; and for those rates; and for a those rates; and for a qruple those rates; and for a qruple those rates; and not exceeding half an o be deemed a single let tional weight of half as weight of less than halt charged with an addition upon all letters passing to f the United States, exc a foreign country, the po-fied shall be pre-paid; a first day of January, 18 shall be by stamps; a letters placed in any pos shall be charged with pone cent each; and a hereafter be advertised uncalled for in any post of with one cent each, in a postage, both to be accomages now are.
See 2 And be it fur

much of the 2 l section of act to amend the act entitiand modify the rates of States, and for other pu gust 30, 1852, as is in the when the postage upon periodical is paid quart vance, at the office where or newspaper is delivered quarterly in advance at same is mailed, and evide is furnished to the office manner as the Post Office general regulations preso rates only shall be charg is hereby repealed. Sec. 3. And be it furt acts or parts of acts wh with the provisions of this are hereby repealed.

is called, seems deter with glory. Not satisfie Labor interests, it now comfort and intelligence of a State thoroughly progr terested in low pestage, the champion of a meas Pablic Sentiment, not onleast other States similarly the same sublime indiffer

Missouri Compromise.
This new Bill proposes on letters carried within five cents, unless the di As a miserable compens bearing upon the People generally, ocean postage, interested, is to be redu Another provision raises cent in all cases, instead

The only reason assigne

Department, instead of ma

constituents by supporting

the true policy, shows a papers; not a word of the made for steam companies correspondence of the Peo Public Treasury; not a wo

which was read twice.

The bill was then read at length, as follows: Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after the passage of this act in lieu of the rates of

the passage of this act, in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:

For every single letter in manuscript, or paper of any kind in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or sigus, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents. For every such letter or paper when conveyed wholly or in part by sea. per when conveyed wholly or in part by sea, and to or from a foreign country, for any distance not exceeding three thousand miles, the ocean postage shall be five cents, and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles such ocean postage shall be ten cents; excepting. postal treaty or convention already concluded in hereafter to be made; and for a double letor hereafter to be made; and for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be exports are brought chiefly to the ports of the two sections.

The goods obtained in exchange for these exports are brought chiefly to the ports of the few sections.

The goods obtained in exchange for these exports are brought chiefly to the ports of the few sections. weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, except such as are, from a foreign country, the postages as above. a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be pre-paid; and from and after the first day of large fied shall be pre-paid; and from and after the first day of January, 1855, such pre-payment shall be by stamps; and all drop letters or letters placed in any post office not for trans-

See 2 And be it further enacted. That so See 2 And be it further enacted, That so much of the 21 section of an act entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes,'" passed August 30, 1852, as is in these words, viz: "And when the poetage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid quarterly or yearly in advance, at the office where the said periodical or newspaper is delivered, or is paid yearly or quarterly in advance at the office where the same is mailed and evidence of such navment. same is mailed, and evidence of such payment is furnished to the office of delivery in such

acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act be and the same

with glory. Not satisfied with the attempt to annul a compact of vital importance to Free Labor interests, it now seeks to abolish the system of Cheap Postage, so essential to the erested in low postage, should stand forth as the champion of a measure directly against the Public Sentiment, not only of that State, but of constituents by supporting the repeal of the

Missouri Compromise.

This new Bill proposes to raise the postage on letters carried within the United States, to five cents, unless the distance exceed 3,000

the true policy, shows a deficit, annually, of about two millions of dollars, which must be paid out of the Treasury. Not a word is said of the reason for this deficit;—for example, of the immense quantities of free matter, books, papers, documents, circulars, letters, passing to and frounder the franks of members of Congres, the transportations of which is paid for the dollars, which must be deficit to the treath of the reason for this deficit to the transportation of which is paid for the reason for the deficit conditions, and other make the free States blotted from existence, the South and for under the franks of members of Congres, the transportation of which is paid for the free states blotted from existence, the South and for ander the franks of members of Congres, the transportation of which is paid for the free states blotted from existence, the South and for ander the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the form existence, the South and for ander the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congres, in the safety of the franks of members of Congression of the safety of the franks of members of Congression of the safety of the franks of members of Congression of the safety of the franks of members of Congression of the safety of the franks of members of Congress

by the Front state blotted from existence, the South by the Front state blotted from existence, the South by the Front state blotted from existence, the South by the Front state blotted from existence, the South by the Front state blotted from existence, the South papers; not a word of the vast appropriation. "Why, six the fast would be felt only by our increase of the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the base and Territories, which yield bearing the malls in not as a particular to the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day of the Fabric Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the malls in not an an application of the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the malls in not and dataset. The Poblic Pressury; not a word of the day for extraining the malls in not would depend the filled with frequent condition of those of the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the malls in not would be filled with frequent condition of those of the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the mall in not would be filled with frequent condition of those of the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the mall in not would be filled with frequent to the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the mall in not would be filled with frequent to the Poblic Treasury; not a word of the day for extraining the mall in not would be filled with frequent to the poblic to the po

Nebraska iniquity in all the States may unite at the ballet-box against it; but if the Whigs or the Democrats refuse to give up their organizations, let not Independent Democrats be fooled into the surrender of theirs. Let them consense to eco-operation with other, Parties, in this crisis, where an immediate good is to be attained, but let them maintain their distinct and independent position.

Yesterday, in the House, Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill further to amend the act enti-Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and communities where there reported a bill further to amend the act entitled, "An act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," passed March 3, 1851, and the act mendatory thereto, passed August 30, 1852; which was read twice.

It so happens that these Colonies increase in population a little faster than even the United States; that they double their numbers in eighteen or twenty years; that their trade and material prosperity generally keep pace withwhich was read twice.

> SPECULATIONS OF SOUTHERN POLITICIANS ABOUT THE UNION.

The exports from the two sections Union, in 1852, were as follows: Free States \$96,879,259 \$16,483,454 Total - \$113,362,713.

Domestic Products. Foreign.
Siave States \$95,489,725 \$1,806,530

Total - - \$97,296,255.

Of the exports of products from the slave Of the exports of products from the slave Government for them to fatten upon! Buying States, \$7,000,000 were from Baltimore, and little from the Slave States, and selling them \$49,000,000 from New Orleans; but both are less, with no part or lot in their carrying trade large receivers of the products of the free States. Agricultural products and merobandise of all sorts, amounting to nearly 25,000,000 dollars, were received at New Orleans in 1852, from the free States on the Mississippi and its

are about one ninth of the total amount. It one cent each; and all letters which is are about one ninth of the total amount. It hereafter be advertised as remaining over or uncalled for in any post office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other post-amounting in them to \$48,000,000, while the value of merchandise carried in foreign bottoms to the slave States, is not \$5,000,000.

. The vessels of all kinds built in the United States in 1852 were as follows: Free States - - - 1,132 Slaves States - - - 312

In the latter, little more than one-fifth of the whole number of vessels, and less than one-

eighth of the total tonnage.

Nearly all of our American shipping owned in the North; the great majority same is mailed, and the office of delivery in such is furnished to the office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one half of said rates only shall be charged," be and the same annualed.

Nearly all of our American sailors and shipmasters are Northern men; the carrying trade of the South is done chiefly upon Northern capital; the ex-changes for her exports find their way generally to Northern ports; the profits of the trade are hereby repealed.

The present Democratic Administration, as of course inure to Northern shipmasters, imit is called, seems determined to cover itself porters, and merchants; and Northern enter-

comfort and intelligence of a Free Labor population. That Dr. Olds, a Representative from a State thoroughly progressive and deeply incountry are the product of slave labor, twothirds of the entire revenue from imports are paid by slave labor. We were under the im-Public Sentiment, not only of that State, but of all other States similarly situated, will surprise pression that, according to the political economobody who recollects that he has manifested my of the South, duties upon imposts are first the same sublime indifference to the will of his consumers. The consumption of the country bears the burden of imports; and that population which consumes the largest amount of dutiable goods, contributes the largest proportion to the revenues derived from the duties. As it is

rich in the benefits of Democratic Institutions.

reached \$35,720,000 in 1851; that their tonage outward by sea went up from 124,247 in of true Democracy, whatever Dr. Olds may 1806, to 836,668 in 1831, and to 1 583,104 in 1851. And all this growth has taken place in a state of colonial dependence, imposing many drawbacks on enterprise, and subjecting them to disadvantages outweighing the benefits derived from their relations with Great Britain. How marvellous it must seem in the eyes of our Southern neighbors that they should thrive so vigorously, out of the American Union! that they should grow rich and powerful, and increase their shipping and commerce, without any South for them to plunder, any Federal

Union!
There is something almost childishly ridiculous in the notions of some Southern wri-Total - - \$24,722,573.

Total - - \$24,722,573.

While the exports of the two sections are which form the material of internal commerce, contribute nothing to the wealth of the coun

over two hundred millions of dollars annually : but, our total productions every year, agricultural, manufacturing, &c., are estimated at near three billions, or fifteen times our exports. Is there no wealth in the fourteen fifteenths we use at home? The value of the Indian Corn raised annually in the country is nearly three times greater than that of cotton, which Mr. Brooks thinks so important that the world would stand still on its axis, without it!

Suppose the Union dissolved, would the sixeen millions of People in the Free States cease to have their wants, lose their espacity for lato have their wants, lose their espacity for la-names to the Democratic Auti-Nebraska call. bor? We suppose they would have to eat and. They held their meeting in the market space, drink, wear clothes, go about in shoes and hate, live in houses, and do pretty much as they do now. New England would continue to buy a million barrels of flour from Ohio, and Ohio would continue to take manufactures in return. or groceries imported in New England ships We suppose a dissolution of the Union would not extinguish the coal beds of the West, dry not extinguish the coal beds of the West, dry oity a large and enthusiastic meeting against up the Mississippi and the Great Lakes, prevent a surplus product of breadstuffs, or render railroads and ships unnecessary to carry it to its appropriate markets. Our Canadian neighbors, who have no dealings with the South. make out to live comfortably, and are growing great and powerful, but the poor, miserable People of the North and West, were they out off from political fellowship with the South, would straightway go to grass! Nothing keeps them along, and enables them to make both ends meet, but the Slave Labor of the South!

Let us suppose the Union no more. Dissolution has been accomplished—the civil strife aton letters carried within the United States, two less that distance exceed 3,000 miles, when they are to be charged ten cents. As a miserable compensation for this exaction, that pays the pearable compensation for this exaction, that pays the more to the support of the Federal Government, as the amount of foreign goods consumed by the six and in a consumption, not exportation, that pays the more to the support of the Federal Government, as the amount of foreign goods consumed by the six and in the sound accordance in the second accordance i tending it has ceased—there are fifteen slave

Billot Bet Stevenshebres motityly their constraints of the constraints

sell, suppose, cannot a great the to the special control of the political control of the politic

They have had the majority in that city for several years. In Columbus, the Democrats had a large majority last fall. This spring, the majority against them is between 200 and 300. Columbus is in Dr. Olde's district, who, you will remember, was one of the three from Ohio who voted with the Nebraska men against referring to the Committee of the Whole. A meeting of 500 Germans has been held there recently, protesting against the bill, and call-ing upon Dr. Olds to vote against the bill, or that he will less their votes in the future. We have had in this city four Anti-Nebraska meetings, two by German citizens, one by Democrats, and one by citizens of all parties. Last Thursday evening, for the first, we had a demonstration by Democrats in favor of the Nebraska bill. After great efforts by our post-master and other Government officials, they succeeded in getting not quite three hundred names to the call, while there were a thousand to attract all who passed by; they got up a display of fire-works and music to draw a crowd. But, after all their efforts, they only succeeded in raising a crowd of some six or seven hundred men and boys. Their meeting

was entirely distitute of enthusiasm, and when votes were taken, the nays were about asstrong as the yeas. While this meeting was being held, the Germans held in another part of the present, and they were ably addressed in the German language by Charles Reemelin.

They passed a resolution, seconding the call of the Paulding Damocracy, for a State Con-

vention to nominate candidates in opposition to the regular Democratic nominations. They named the 1st of June as the time for the Convention, and appointed delegates to it.

The prospect now is, that we shall have a

strong party organized against the extension of slavery in the fall election.

I regret to learn that Hon. Samuel Lewis, the noble champion in the cause of freedom, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Green township.

Yours, &c.,

E.

The following Territories now remain to be

to which was referred so much of the President's message, and the report of the Attorney General, relating to the Judiciary System, re-ported a bill to modify and amend the judicial system of the United States; and on his motion, the bill was made the special order for the first Monday in May.

On motion of Mr. Seward, the President of the Senatawas directed to inform the General

the Senate was directed to inform the Governor of Connecticut of the resignation of the Hon. Truman Smith. Mr. Seward submitted a resolution calling for information respecting the operations of the

Several private bills were reported.
The bill from the House, to reduce and grad ate the price of the public lands, was taken un read twice, and referred to the Committe n Public Lands.

And then, at a quarter before one o'clock.

he Senate proceeded to the consideration Executive business. House of Representatives, April 17, 1854.

Thomas D. Eliot, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Zeno Scudder, of Massachusetts, appeared to-day, was duly qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Walbridge submitted a series of resolutions, which were read for information, declaratory of our maritime rights in the present as pect of European affairs, and that the United States will submit to no change in the propri etorship of Cuba, except its transfer to our own nit to no change in the propri-

Government.

Mr. Cox objected to their presentation.

Mr. Walbridge moved a suspension of the rules; which motion was decided in the nega-Mr. Robbins, from the Committee of Ways

and Means, asked leave to report back with a substitute the Senate Civil and Diplomatic Bill, for the year ending June 30, 1850, the object of which was to increase the compensation of clerks and others in the service of the Government. Mr. Gray. Is not this resolution day?

Mr. Gray. Is not this resolution day?

Mr. Clingman. I shall oppose the substitute. I object to its reception.

Mr. Robbins. I move a suspension of the rules, to permit the reading of the bill and

throughout this section, Whigs, Democrats, and Free-Soilers, are down on Douglas & Co. Six months ago, he would have been my choice for the Presidency, above all others; now, I could cut my hand off before I would deposite a halled for him.

France had also declared war, to take effect

the same time.

Immense preparations were being made in France and England for carrying on the war, and also throughout Russia and Turkey.

Austria and Prussia still remain neutral.

The Greek insurrection had partially subided.
Spain is unsettled.
Much agitation exists in Hungary and Po and, and a revolution was daily anticipated.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The message of the Queen was to be dis-useed in Parliament on the 31st.
On the Paris Bourse there had been a heavy lectine, and failures in consequence were talk-The Danish Diet closed on the 24th. Numerous additional vescels were being fit-ted out for the seat of war.

The Moniteur publishes the imperial decla-

The Moniteur publishes the imperial declaration, announcing that a delay of six weeks had been granted to Russian trading ships to leave the French ports; and that the Russian subjects who may choose to reside upon French soil, under the protection which the law extends to every foreigner, are at liberty to do so. India and China.—The overland mail has assisted at Lordon. The Center arms were arrived at London. The Canton army was quiet. More confidence was prevailing.

The attempts of the Imperialists to surprise the rebels at Shanghai had failed. From

all appearances, the struggle seems likely to be protracted. Imports were dull, and Exchange declining. The trade with India was unchanged.

Australia.—The dates from Sidney are t January 25th.

The latest advices indicate that the consti

tution act for New South Wales would pass.
The trade with Sidney was dull, and the market overstocked. The harvest accounts were favorable.

There was nothing new of importance from the gold mines.

The amount exported from Victoria, las

The amount exported from Victoria, last year, was fourteen million pounds sterling.

Liverpool Market.—American cotton is quoted 1/2 a 1/4 lower; sales for the week, 30,000 bales. Flour firmer; Western, 38s. a 38s. 6d.

Corn advanced 4s. during the week.

Consols again lower—quoted at 35 1/2; American Consols at 85 1/2. Money in brisk demand.

Markets.—Maxwell's circular quotes Balti-more and Philadelphia flour at 37s. Western canal at 33s. 6d. Corn at 42s. a 43s. White wheat at 11s. a 11s. 6d.; red, 10s. 6d. a 11s.

The steamer Arctic arrived at New York yesterday, bringing Liverpool dates to the 6th

An unprecedented number of emigrants, chiefly Irish, were at Liverpool, waiting passage to America. The price of a steamer passage has advanced to \$5 10s.

The growing crops in the south of France present a very healthy appearance. Many agriculturists were raising wheat, instead of grapes.

Fiftsen packet ships were being fitted up at Liverpool, to carry troops.

Fifsen packet skips were being fitted up at Liverpool, to carry troops.

The vote on the address of the Queen of England was unanimous in both Houses of Parliament.

The French army is to be increased to \$50,000 troops.

The intelligence from the Danube is unfavorable for the Turks. The Russians captured the fortress of Hirshova on the 28th, and had also taken the strong position of Babadogh, thus obtaining the command of the Upper Polizadsha, as the country lying near the mouth of the Danube is called. It was also reported that the Aussians had captured Isaktchi, another fortress before Hirshoya, on the 27th. The details of these actions have not come to hand, it was reported that a body of 4,000 Russians had left Sepastopol in five steamers, to assist the operations of Gortschakoff beyond the Danube. The Turks were throwing reinforcements

of a communication from one Department of our Government to another. And yet Mr. Summer and Mr. Mason presented numerous memorials in favor of a reduction of the rates of coean postage.

Mr. Brodhead presented a memorial from one of covernment, had been officially served with a copy of that, as of all other documents of its kind!

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Our late city election resulted in the election of Nathan Guilford and C. F. Hanselman, Mr. Shields presented a memorial signed by interest.

Our late city election resulted in the election of Nathan Guilford and C. F. Hanselman, Mr. Shields presented a memorial signed by interest.

Our late city election resulted in the election of Nathan Guilford and C. F. Hanselman, Mr. Shields presented a memorial signed by interest in the site of the spiritual manifestations, supposed to be by spiritual agency, be examined by some scientific board, the employable form of the spiritual manifestations in the days of Cornelius Agrippa, Erasemus, Friar Bacon, Paul and the Democratic moninces. Last fall, the Democratic moninces are defeated. The Democratic moni ble for their safe keeping, little difficulty will be found in procuring any number required. What will then become of the hest of free firemen and deck hands? They would merit sympathy, indeed, but for the fact, well known to us, that nine-tenths of them are the most stupidly bigoted advocates of Slavery to be found anywhere. Perhaps, when made directly to feel and suffer from the competition of unpaid elave labor, they may begin to think less favorably of the institution which gives to one man the power of owning another, and either using or hiring him to others for the owner's sole benefit.

What a villanous crime it is, that any lazy white man has authority of law in this democratic, republican, equality boasting ooungoon.

Better, through the mail, by the undersigned, for shorough course of instruction, including instruction book and postage on instruction letters—\$1 payable at the commencement, and the remainder attent the learner has become able to correspond with me in phonography. Ten instruction letters—\$1 payable at the commencement, and the remainder attent the learner has become able to correspond with me in phonography. Ten instruction letters—\$1 payable at the commencement, and the remainder attent the learner has become able to correspond with me in phonography. Ten instruction letters—\$1 payable at the commencement, and the remainder attent the learner has become able to correspond with me in phonography. Ten instruction letters—\$1 payable at the commencement, and the remainder attent the learner has become able to correspond with me in phonography. Ten instruction letters—\$1 payable at the commencement, and there at the remainder attent the learner has become at the commencement, and the remainder at the remainder at the learner has become at the commencement, and there at the commencement, and there at the learner has become at the learner has become at the commencement, and the remainder at the payable at the commencement, and the remainder at the learner has become at the learner has become

ocratic, republican, equality boasting country, to own the bodies and souls of laboring men, to hire them for his use at forty dollars a month, pocket all their earnings at the hard emen before the furnaces of a steam boat, and morely cover their nakedness (the "feed" on the boat) out of this profit of \$480 per annum, on each human chattel! Yet free laborers are among the readlest defenders of

Slavery .- Pittsburgh Dispatch. CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 13—The Convention assembled to-day at the usual hour.
The committee handed in their report, which

The committee handed in their report, which advocates the encouragement of domestic manufactures; also, the mining business. It takes strong ground in favor of remitting duty upon railroad iron.

The subject of navigating the Amazon river, and of encouraging trade with that region, was also strongly recommended.

Direct trade with Europe is another prominent feature of the report and ably set forth The subject of improving rivers and harbors is likewise strongly recommended and urged.

The report, including these and other suggestions, was unanimously passed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN CONVENTION.—The Conv

tion on Thursday resolved to appoint a committee who should memorialize Congress on the following subjects:

1st. The remission of duties on railroad iron.
2d. The improvement of the merchant service by the establishment of an apprenticeship system and the prevention of desertions. ystem and the prevention of desertions.

3d. The exploration of the Amazon by nava

4th. The establishment of a line of steamers between some Southern port and the mouth of the Amason or a port in Brazil. 5th. The establishment of a direct mail route, by steamers, between a Southern port and Eu-

6th. Upon the improvement of harbors and

BALTIMORE APRIL 17 - Flour is dull -sale of 1,300 barrels of Howard Street at \$8.25; the City Mills brand is held at \$8.50. No wheat or corn offered, and none sold. Whiskey-sales at 28 cents. The prices of other articles remain unchanged.

of 3,000 barrels State brands, at \$7.75. Southern at \$8 75 to \$8 94. Wheat—sales of \$3,000 bushels of Illinois red at \$1.75. Corn—sales of 15,000 bushels mixed, at 83 cents; yellow at 85 cents. Cotton dull. Stocks steady. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17.—The market re

This Institution is under the care of the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of the United States It will commence its first session on the first Monda

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

NEW York, April. 14.—The steamer Hermann arrived this meroing, bringing European dates to the 29th ultime, being four days later.

Flour advanced two chillage; corn, three shillings. Cotton declined one eighth; sales of the last two days, seven thousand bales.

Another despatch says that flour has advanced four shillings.

Eastern Affairs.—A telegraphic despatch from Belgrade states that on the 15th of March, Gortschakoff wished to depart from the Island opposite Turkanki; that his troops already occupying the bridge were fired upon by the Turks, the bridge destroyed, and 2,000 of the Russians precipitated into the stream and drowned. The Tarks suffered no loes.

The British eavely designed for the last, have passed through France to embark at Marthage and the present a cordial address to the 29th ultime, being four days later.

Against Russia.

Against Russia.

Apartic day occurrent to fall back upon the wall of Trojan, which is strongly for the one ouncer 60,000 Turks, advantage multiple to encounter 60,000 Turks, and two the island of Moen, in the Baltic. A portion of the Russian fleet is frozon in Revel.

The shipments of troops from France and England 10,000 men.

There was nothing of importance from Asia. It is stated by telegraph that the Czar has contemptuously, that when the allies emanotypate the Christians in Turkey, and leave the Turkish waters, he will evacuate the Principalities.

Buth Houses of the English Parhament went in procession to present a cordial address to the Queen in suppose of the delaration of war.

WELL, THAT IS A MISFORTUNE, and not a

esuctatio.

Rarely has a work appeared in America which has seed and universal and hearty commendations from the Newspaper Press. We subjoin a few brief

extracts:

The authoress of the Lamplighter has aimed to produce an agreeable and impressive work of fiction. It is high praise to say that she has succeeded in the attempt.—N. Y. Tribune.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing the Lamplighter one of the most original, interesting, graphic, and affecting tales, that has lately appeared.—Boston Transcript.

ranscript.

No one can study its instructive and fascing pages without being made better by its kindly inflences.—Boston Atlas.

The Lamplighter would do credit to any writer.
Daily Advertiser, Boston. One of the most affecting and interesting tales ever saued from the American press.—Daily Tribune, Providence.

For delicate and foreible delineation of character, his work is hardly excelled.—Journal, Boston.

This book develope.

This book develops a variety of characters—some of them as deeply affecting as the best skotches of them.—Transcript, Boston.

It is a book which is destined to become a great avorite with the reading public.—Daily Herald

Newburyport.

It cannot fail to suit the most fastidious tasts
Dlive Branch, Boston. Olive Branch, Boston.

Here is a book destined to have a sale unequalted by any other, unless we except Uncle Tom.—Mass.

Life Boat. Life Boat.

The aged and the young will rise from its perus with an increased love for the kindlier feelings of or nature.—Hingkom Journal.

The Lamplighter is a book which is destined to great popularity.—Daily Bee. Boston.

An intensely interesting work, and, as a piece of composition, admirable.—Clapp's Evening Gazette Boston.

A book rich in thought, beauty, pathos, and to derness.—Albany Speciator.

It is a great book, the work of an original mind of extraordinary power.—International Journal.

Five hundred pages of just such reading as enchains the interest, the ouriosity, yes, the whole soul, until the last line of the last page is finished.—South Boston Garactic Conference. on Gazeste.
This is a work of surpassing interest.—Alb. Argus

The Lamplighter deserves all the praise it has re-ceived.—Commonwealth, Baston.

It is infinitely superior to any American novel that we have ever read.—Waverley Magazine. we have ever read.—Waverley Magazine.

There is no question but that the Lamplighter will rank among the first of American fictions.—Worcester Palladium.

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The Lamplighter is a delightful story—original, breathing a true and pure spirit.—N. Y. Sun.

It is unequalled in thrilling interest by any book yet published.—Spring field Post,
Portions of this book are worthy the genius of Diokens.—Hampyten Gazette.

It possesses the rare morit of interesting alike throug and the old.—Banger Whig.

It is a great hook.—Sunday Dispatch.

A work of extraordinary power and interest.—N.

Farmer.

It is a most enchanting work.—Christian Secury, Hartford. tary, Hartford.

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A work which has every element of popularity
N. Y. Evangelist. 7. Y. Evangelist.

The Lamplighter is a thrilling and most incorp.—Lutheran Observer. Baltimore.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Chicago, I

THIATY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION. Senate, Tuesday, April 11, 1854.

ion.

Mr. Mason said that he would withdraw his motion, if the Senator desired to be heard on this bill. But if it was the desire to go into general debate on the bill, he could not con-

allowing the Senator an opportunity to be and on the bill, but it could not be expected a bill would pass, if it passed at all, without

nneylvania was deeply interested; and as ther of the Senatore from that State was

Mr. Badger said that he preferred the substitute to the bil. It gave a substantial benefit to the great improvements in which the whole nation had so deep an interest.

Mr. Hunter said he voted under instructions, and he believed the substitute was, as a financial expedient, as good as the original hill.

Mr. Saward opposed the hill. He would vote for a hill for the special relief of the North Carolina road, because he believed that work was one requiring such relief. He thought the suspension of duties for three years was worse. of great improvements in which the whole in had so deep an interest.

Hunter said he voted under instructions, he believed the substitute was, as a finaniex pedient, as good as the original hill.

Saward opposed the hill. He would vote a bill for the special relief of the North lina road, because he believed that work one requiring such relief. He thought the cone of duties for three years was worse a to suspend them altogether; it would be the effect of producing uncertainty on subject, as to whether the collection of ite would be resumed or not and in this would prove most disastrous to the Ameran manufacturers. Because the Treasury was full, was no reason why the duties should we be taken off.

We were now on the eye of a great commercial origin. A general war in Europe was sent these windows. I am sorry his successor from these windows. I am sorry his successo

We were now on the eve of a great commer-ial crisis. A general war in Europe was about to take place. The capital of Europe was withdrawn from its customary channels, and was to be invested in Government loans. These events had produced a panic in the noney market. Stocks of all kinds had fallen. American stocks were quoted at nominal prices, and no sales, and in a short time would be forced howe upon us. Good and well-estabforced home upon us. Good and well-established stocks had fallen five or six per cent. in New York, and the fall had but just commenced. The exports to California were re-

Monday week.

Messre. Rusk, Badger, and Douglas, supported the bill; and Messre. Pratt, Weller, Bell, and Bayard, supported its postponement.

Mr. Stuart withdrew his motion.

And the question recurring on the motion to postpone the bill till Monday week, it was agreed to.

State ever honored treat, and the honored a traitor.

But the Patriarch of Ashland has been called up to sustain this scheme. Were he here, those who use his name would, like sheep, leap

railroads.

Mr. Pratt presented a memorial praying the abolition of all duties on diamonds and other precious stones.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives, April 12, 1854.

the stand and content and electricity of the content and dichited.

Un audition of Hr. Girit the Sanata proceed from the process the little Hill. Monday reads, a few of the content and c

formation from the records of that Department.

Mr. Grey explained the necessity for this measure he believed to exist.

Mr. Harris, of Alabama, said the contract for carrying the mails between Mobile and Montgomery had given rise to this movement. He was prepared to defend the justice of that contract, and unwilling that it should be prejudiced by a shadow of suspicion. He wished the gentleman from Kentucky to have full access to all possible sources of information.

Objection being made to the reception of the resolution by Mr. Phelps,
Mr. Grey said he hoped the House would excuse him from serving on the Post Office Committee.

The vote was taken on excusing Mr. Grey, and decided, by tellers, in the affirmative—yeas 86, nays 37.

I have been led to make the above remarks in my proper character, as a Methodist clergyman, from having received Mr. Dedge's speech on the bill, which I returned, with the following superscription: "Mr. Dodge: No quarters here for slavery propagandists, or the violators of public faith."

Enosburgh Falls, Ill., March 30, 1854—You may judge something of the state of feeling in this vicinity on the slavery question by the following resolution, passed unanimously by the town of Enosburgh, at their annual town meeting, held on the 7th instant, which was attended by two or three hundred legal voters: Resolved, That we are unyieldingly opposed to the passage by Congress of Mr. Douglas's bill repealing the Missouri prohibition of alavery north of 36 deg. 30 min.

Howard, Indiana, April 5, 1854.—Mr. J. G.

andis, Weinesday, April 12, 1854.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee on the Postson in part, 5,000 10 cents.

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Mr. Olds, from the Committee of the Mills and Postson in part, 5,000 10 cents.

Mr. Olds, from the Committee of the Mills and Postson in part, 5,000 0 for more, exceeding the Postson in part,

ment. Experience, he said, had demonstrated that five and ten cents is the revenue standard.

Mr. Sage moved to postpone the further consideration of this bill to this day four weeks.

Mr. Letcher hoped it would be referred to the Committee of the Whole. In getting rid of the Public Land Committee, the House had drawn upon itself the importunities of the Pustic of the Public Land Committee of the Pustic o

raged by this scheme of Mr. Douglas.

Peackam, Vermont, March 31, 1854.—An anti-Nebraska Bill meeting was held here a few weeks ago.—Hazen Merrill, President, U. W. Miner, Secretary—at which sixty-five legal voters signed the following remonstrance:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress:

"The undersigned, legal voters, of Peacham, in the county of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, Leing conscientiously and uncompromisingly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, whereby Slavery is forever prohibited in certain territory therein described, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of

oation.

2. Statistics and condition of Primary and Grammar Schools to which Females are admitted, in the several States.

3. Do. of High and Normal Schools.

4. Do. of Academies and Private Schools.

5. Do. Cellegiate and Professional Institu-

tions.

II. Business Opportunities of American Women.

1. Statistics of actual employment of women in various parts of the Union—Mechanical, Agricultural, Mercantile, and Professional.

2. Wages paid to them, as compared with those of men.

THE above Establishment continues in successful operation during the winter as well as summer. The number of patients treated at the Establishment has been on the increase from your to year, for the past six years, until the last season, when the demands of the public far exceeded our power to accommodate them. The increasing rapidity and proportion of cures, from year to year, induces the subscribor to believe that his enlarged experience and opportunities for treatment give facilities to the invalid ravely equalled.

Diseases peculiar to females are treated with a success and rapidity of care believed to be surpassed by none. [Dec. 8.] T. T. SEELYE, M. D.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress:

"The undersigned, legal voters of Peacham, in the county of Caledonia, and State of Vermont, Leing conscientionally and uncompromisingly opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, whereby Slavery is forever prohibited in certain territory therein described, respectfully remonstrate against the passage of any-bill for the organisation of the Nebraska Territory, by which such repeal would be effected."

Numerous additional signatures were obtained which increase of size-in producing timekeepers and producing timekeepers and producing timekeepers of wonderful and unreally and so craftily coiled up and concealed in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham is the united States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham is the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham is the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham is the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham has the should respect the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham has the whole of the message of a terminal the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham and at the symmetry sale of the message of any bill for the organisation of the Nebraska Sill more than the united States for the sale of Charles Frodsham in the United States for the sale of Charles Frodsham and any should be selected."

The undersigned, having the message of the missouri the United States for the steaming the test than the united States for the steaming to the missouri the presented. The missouri the the states of the new series, Mr. Frodsham, and styled his "Frodsham, and styled his "Frodsham, and styl

the end of 366 days it was found to be fast of Greenwich mean time one minute and fifteen seconds. Though I was not led by any previous premise to 65. Though I was not led by any previous premise to 65. Though I was not led by any previous premise to 65. The state of free manners and control of the second watches, which you term your "new series."

I remain, sir, yours, respectfully,

Thomas Bartlett
To Mr. Charles Frodsham.

Boston, October 5, 1853.

Sir: I herewith give you an account of the remarkable performance of the watch I purchased of you, made by Charles Frodsham, No. 7,014. Its total variation for 17 months, by weekly observations, was but one minute and fifty-five seconds.

Yours, respectfully,

Billings Bridgs,
To Mr. Simon Willard.

Boston, September 3, 1853.

To Mr. Simon Willard.

BOSTON, September 3, 1853.

The Compensated Lever Watch I purchased of you, made by Charles Frodsham, of London, No. 7,300, has varied but thirty seconds from mean time in six months, by actual daily comparison with your regulator. Yours, &c., ALVIN ADAMS.

Mr. Simon Willard.

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MY Rotary Planing Machine has just been decided
not to infringe the Woodworth Machine, by the
Supreme Court of the United States, and I am now
prepared to sell rights to use in all parts of the United
States. This Machine gives universal satisfaction.
It obtained a Medal both in New York and Boston,
over the Woodworth Machine, after a trial of three
weeks.

N. G. NORCROSS.

Lowell, Feb. 14, 1854.

SWOO DANG GARAGE Com

N. G. NORCROSS.
Lovell, Feb. 14, 1864.

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And Amended 2 to benefit by Minor Companies.

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Fashion Books, is printed on superb paper of the finest manufacture, and profusely limitated rith over One Hundred Engravings', in addition to which, such part will contain a spiendid Colored Plate, alone worth more than the price charged for the whole part. Arrangements have been completed in Paris, whereby the Newest Fashions will appear in this work before the Paris Fashion Books are received by the steamer. No. I was issued on January 1st, 1854.

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Jan. 30—3m R. C. WALBORN.

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hereby forbid all persons purchasing my right of of said agents, as I shall ratify no construct made at this case, intending soon to dispose of my right all Territory unsold. ALVAN HOVEY, Patentee East Brookfield, Orange co., Vi., March 28, 185. April 1—3t April 1-3t

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A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or A stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nanses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flattlency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swinning of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fruttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sessations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Visios, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and oyes, Pains in the side, back, chest, limbs, &o., Sudden fluches of heat, Burning in the flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

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Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many case of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching power in weakness and affections of the diseasent or complement.

More Home Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853

More Home Testimony.

PHILDRIPHIA, Blarch 1, 1855

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pasins and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparant change until I used your "Hoofand's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely five from pain and ache of any kind, and field like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Your, respectfully. John R. Cony.

Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, Jaguary 13, 1858.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofand's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recembed it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in raying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly,

Dr. C. M. Jackson.

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ness of the paper or for pub dressed to G. BAILEY, Was

WASHINGT CHAP. How much of life's e

changes, may be crowded months! For me, the mo reluctant parting with re-with cares and turnoils, harassed my life before, the political gauntlet—it h and I had conquered in th out a hard-fought battle. To the self-oxiled wand had been full of experien sing, sad and strange. may be given.

"Strange, that so man land and water have so I rate! In the hours of day myself alone, in a strange to remind me of home; even changed thing—a fierce ghave learned, by painful emy head. The woods hur

moss, the swarthy coffles faces, the very flowers sweetness, say to me, ''from home!' But, in the home: the same stars-North Star!'-and one, eyes have seen - Canopi song of the mocking-bir dream of home. All melotrembling, delicious strain, moonlit, mist-laden bosom the music of a better, l when I started to conscio "Grace, as you know, stitute at W—, sixty m tirement: but I often visit i little charge has an espec days, often indulged by a Something like thought, he

awaking in the neglected a my exile and labors will n 'Ma, did God make Tibby asked, quite suddenly, at I could feel the mother's g came not to instruct her But her active spirit, in connecs of its own independen Judge Livingston's only brot I think of the stories moth poor Eben's declining days spîritualized face and was study; and has been order lorn hope of eluding the to sumption. That ambition and hallowed, until he seen and such a preacher! O worth very little, when I low words of trust and ho

is sympathy in his heart God has made; above a whom a Saviour diedhim, with the frankness a who stands on the three speak the sentiments of I that would be tolerated gentle, emphatic words they will not be forgotten?

"Give me credit for one
Ralph! I am happy, yet s
You have seen, by the paper
appointment to that seien
Old World. Did it enter you
might accompany him?"
a sudden one, which left hi
Southward before making tions for the voyage. But Grace long enough. Sepa had learned how much his

her trust, by joining him i "I was with Grace on at who had never seen her yis overwhelmed by the tide the her own breast. 'I have a to.me, at parting. 'If I given to another, Eulalic mine! But my life-mission I have studied it from my ether aver could. I know other ever could. I know depths to another! Well

united names. May life I them;"
"I fear I cannot come Do not be alarmed at the prevailing on the banks of am in no danger here; h wise to venture into dange This last, startling para script of a hastily-written the same time with tiding hearts with anxiety. The with reports of death's de corner of our country. of both.
I looked into the sweet

daily growing paler for morping of foar to leave it, lest be for life. Her heart was and forbid the hesitation.

"Don't think of me /" s wife!" was my last wo Surely those prayers were power nothing of earth or had called at a low, waysi way. The hovel was or who had fied from the phere. One of these, a ying herself in my horse's bridle, with the above excl

"Indeed, indeed, sir, it is cried another. "Everybo in the city! The very do

"They were to have s anda," she said, interprets grumble; "but I don't kn